

The Sun

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1881.

- Announcements To-Day. Abbey Park Theatre—Dramatic. Academy of Music—Exhibition. Aquarium—Circus. Broadway Theatre—Dramatic. Daily News—Circus. Grand Opera House—Dramatic. Herald's Theatre—Dramatic. Madison Square Theatre—Dramatic. Metropolitan Theatre—Dramatic. New York Theatre—Dramatic. Old Edwards—Dramatic. Park Theatre—Dramatic. Strand Theatre—Dramatic. Union Square Theatre—Dramatic. Winter Garden Theatre—Dramatic.

The Verdict Against Grant.

The Republicans have now elected fourteen new members of the Senate, who will take their seats on the coming 4th of March. They will, no doubt, elect another in Pennsylvania. The States which these Senators will represent are among the Republican strongholds, and in population, wealth, and influence in the country they rank rather above the average of the States.

Now, what is the opinion of those Senators in regard to the nomination of Grant for a third Presidential term? Their judgment in this particular will have a good deal of weight with their party, for some of them are among the ablest men in Congress. Moreover, as all of them have frequently expressed their sentiments on this subject, and several of them were prominent at the last Republican National Convention, they may be presumed to reflect the wishes in this matter of the majority of the party in their several States.

The Senators who have been elected in New England are Bayard, of Maine; DAWES, of Massachusetts; BURNETT, of Rhode Island; HALE, of Maine; and HAWLEY, of Connecticut. Those States gave Grant hardly a vote at Chicago, and these five Senators are hostile to a third term.

Gen. SEWELL, the New Jersey Senator, is outspoken against Grant, and has just beaten ROBINSON, who defied the Navy Department under Grant's administration. JOHN SHEPARD is probably for himself in 1884, but at all events he is inflexibly hostile to the third term. ARBONSON, of Indiana, and OSWEN, of Michigan, are leaders of the opposition to Grant at Chicago. McMINNAN, from Minnesota, is fixed against re-electing Grant. It is understood that the opinions of SAWYER, the new Senator from Wisconsin, and of MILLER, of California, are pronounced in their objections to Grant's Presidential aspirations. Indeed, PLATT, of New York, is the only decided third-term man among the new Senators.

Such are the sentiments of the fourteen Senators who represent the majority of the States they represent. The influence they will exert upon the mind of the nation in regard to the election of Gen. GRANT for a third term will weigh infinitely more than thousands of costly dinners, and ostentatious receptions, and free rides on railroads and steamboats, in the coming two years. They express in the language of President VAN BUREN, the sober second thought of the people, which is never wrong, and it is always efficient.

The Brooklyn Bridge.

Last spring we were promised that the Brooklyn bridge should be opened for use by the Fourth of July next. It is actually ready by a year from this spring, it will be completed as soon as seems possible. In that case, it will have taken about twelve years to build the bridge, and during the progress of the work the population of the two cities it will connect will have increased more than half a million. Even with that increase, the cost of the structure including its real estate—about thirty millions—will be between seven and eight dollars to each of the aggregate population. That is an enormous charge upon the citizens of the two cities; but, rightly enough, Brooklyn has to bear two-thirds of it, for such benefit as may be derived from the bridge will chiefly be enjoyed by the inhabitants of that city.

In 1872 about sixty-five millions of persons crossed the ferries over the East River, and the number is now, of course, very much more. The estimate is that the bridge will carry over at least fifty thousand persons a day, providing it furnishes adequate means of transportation, a very important matter which the trustees of the undertaking have not yet begun to settle.

If suitable facilities are provided for taking over the river the crowds which tend toward New York in the morning and toward Brooklyn in the evening, the bridge will therefore be of service to about twenty millions of passengers annually, and that number comprises, probably, about a quarter of those who now use the ferries. Unless these means are wisely selected and fantastic experiments avoided, the bridge will be of little or no use. Even if they are provided, and are of the most perfect description, the service rendered to the public will be very much less than the honest portion of the projectors of the undertaking imagine. The jobbers who were concerned in the inception of the bridge of course cared only that its cost should be enormous—the greater the better.

The bridge is now complete, with the exception of the suspended superstructure and platform. If the plans of two or three years ago had been carried out, these would be ready for use. Controversies for which Mr. JOHN KELLY was chiefly responsible have, however, put off the work of construction, and besides, the contractors for the superstructure failed to furnish it at the stipulated day, and there was nothing else to do but give them more time.

This superstructure is an enormous piece of work, greater than anything of its sort ever before attempted, and some delay in its completion was not surprising, especially as the manufacturers of it made their contract at very low figures, and have had to carry it out in the face of a rising market. They have, however, delayed the finishing of the bridge nearly a year. The superstructure is of steel, weighs about five thousand tons, and after it is all received, the task of putting it up is a long and heavy one.

The bridge trustees will therefore have little or nothing to do in the work of finishing the structure just at present. They can only wait for the fulfillment of the delay contract. Now, then, is their time to settle the question of the means of transportation, and to devise the plans for finishing the entrances to the bridge, which will depend on the method of conveyance. One thing they will be pretty sure to do

before they go much further. They will demand the removal of the elevated railroad at the station in Chatham street, or if it stands at the way entrance to the New York approach to the bridge. The grandest and costliest work in the city, the greatest bridge in the world, is now obscured by that station. This entrance will be made imposing in appearance, and the elevated railroad will have to move its station where it won't shut it out from view and obstruct passage over the bridge.

Turkey and Greece.

In a recent issue of *Janus*, a giddy young Greek is portrayed as drawing his sword with high-flown gestures of desperate resolve, and kindling eyes fixed upon the lately discovered statue of MINERVA VICTRIX. The goddess, however, is represented as restraining his ardor by the hat of Minerva. The young man is raised as much by pride as by valor, and that he might do well to count the cost before rushing into war. The advice may not be relished at Athens, but the friends of Greece in foreign countries insist on making a comparison of her military strength with that of Turkey, which by no means results to the advantage of the former power.

Let us see what forces will be respectively controlled by the belligerents in case the proposed alliance between the Berlin Conference should fail to prevent a conflict. As regards area and population, Greece is an almost precise counterpart of Servia; which, notwithstanding the large assistance rendered by Russian volunteers, was crushed under the greatest case by Turkey in 1875. At present the territory of Servia covers 15,787 square miles, containing 1,670,000 inhabitants; while the Greek kingdom comprehends 19,363 miles, supporting a population of 1,670,000. The Servian standing army consists of 140,000 men on a peace footing, but during the year of Turkey it was increased to 200,000. It must be remembered, also, that for many years the Servian military system had been an effective operation, that the reserves called out in time of war consisted of trained soldiers, that they were commanded by a corps of not less than 150 educated and experienced officers, and that their artillery could dispose of nearly 200 guns. In Greece, on the other hand, a year ago the army nominally contained 180,000 men on a peace footing; but since that time it has been rapidly augmented, mainly by the enlistment of volunteers, until it now includes 450,000. Organizations or emboscs have been formed, it is said, for an active army of 80,000 combatants; but this is doubtful, for Greece is notoriously destitute not only of experienced generals, but of competent subordinate commanders, even the small regular army of a year ago having been most inefficiently officered. At that date, too, she had little or no artillery; but an effort has been made to supply this want by large orders to the Krupp factories, which have turned out, or have undertaken to turn out, 100 guns, and four and four batteries of siege cannon for the Athens Government. Large quantities of muskets, revolvers, cartridges, and pioneers' tools have also been purchased. Three large military depots are to be formed, at the Piræus, at Chalcis, and at Missolonghi, and commissary stores have been provided for 80,000 men. On these objects and on the maintenance of its greatly increased army the Athens Government has expended its recent loan of \$12,000,000, and the new loan of \$2,000,000 will be devoted to the same end. This addition of \$14,000,000 to the public debt, which amounted to \$6,000,000 in December, 1877, constitutes a load beyond the strength of a country whose estimated revenue in 1879, when every nerve was strained in view of impending difficulties, did not exceed \$8,000,000. In a word, it may be said that Greece, in case of war, would have a good many raw soldiers, but few officers, and a fair amount of artillery, but no artilleryists.

We may look now at the preparations which Turkey has lately made to resist the attack of Greece on the isthmus, or regular infantry soldier, is conspicuous for discipline, bravery, and endurance. We should add that the *redifs*, or soldiers of the territorial reserve, are men who have served the legal term in the regular infantry. Now, within the past few weeks all the *redifs* have been called out, not only in Thessaly and Epirus, but throughout Macedonia, and a nucleus of 30,000 veterans has thus been formed. On the other hand, the *regiments* stationed in western Anatolia have been moved to Europe, where they replace, in the neighborhood of the capital, large detachments of *azimats* despatched toward the Thessalian frontier. It is also proposed to transfer 13,000 men from the garrisons in Arabia, and the large force heretofore employed in covering the Albanians will be despatched to Yanina. On the whole, the Turkish force now or shortly disposable on the Greek border is computed at 60,000 active troops, with 100,000 reserves, of whom are veteran soldiers. Meanwhile, the various strategic points on the Greek frontier are being fortified, as, for instance, Arta, Larissa, Volo, and other places, while at Kaksouli, the crossing point of two important roads, a central depot has been established. Turkey, in short, according to the latest telegrams, is not a whit behind her neighbor in activity, and far ahead in the completeness of her preparations for the contingency of war.

No one who reflects on the above data and appreciates the difference between regular soldiers and raw troops can fall to be impressed by the superiority of the Greek military in providing a nucleus of the regular army in Europe that within a few days after a declaration of war the Turkish commander would be in Athens. The Greek Premier, COMOUDINOS, takes it for granted that the Turks would gain nothing by their victory; that the great powers would straightway interfere and refuse to let Greece be deprived of an inch of territory, or burdened with an indemnity of any kind. So far as Russia and France are concerned, his confidence is probably not misplaced, as they very rarely resist the former power, at all events, is especially interested in averting a conflict. There is no doubt that very great pressure will be brought to bear on Greece in the new conference, which, it now seems to be decided, will speedily take place at Constantinople. Turkey has offered, it is said, to yield more territory in Thessaly than was demanded of her at the Berlin Conference. She insists, however, pre-emptorily on retaining the *azimats* in her resolution to acquire. The secret of the dispute is that

the possession of this stronghold would determine whether Greece or Turkey should be dominant in Albania.

Mr. Gould's Recruit.

The Republican party appears to be responding to the *Tribune's* invitation to stand by JAY GOULD on the question of railway regulation, with remarkable unanimity and alacrity. The *Tribune* said Combs, and after a painful lapse of time one Republican has come. The *Times*, to be sure, and the Republican press generally, declined somewhat unceasingly, and the Republican Government of the great States of New York and Pennsylvania did likewise in very emphatic terms. But LEONARD STANFORD, a Republican of some note on the Pacific coast, has heard the appeal, and rallies with great fervor. He has no interest in the dispute whatever. But he is President of the Central Pacific, which runs in connection with Mr. GOULD'S Union Pacific, and is therefore in a position to discuss impartially the rights and interests of the several parties to the controversy—that is to say, of Mr. GOULD and persons situated like him on one side, and of the people on the other.

Mr. STANFORD agrees heartily with the *Tribune*, and it is well to believe that nobody else has yet been able to do so. He has no idea of permitting the Chamber of Commerce and the New York *Times*, Gov. HUNT and Gov. CORNELL, with Judge BLACK between them, to force out of this question "a new issue for the Democratic party." STANFORD is Stalwart, and especially Stalwart on the railroad question. He will not lower the standard a hair's breadth to Democrats, or, in fact, to anybody else.

What with the deep snows and the thick fog, too, there is a reason why the Republican party of 1881, the northern tier of States will be marked by occurrences of interest.

Mr. CHRISTIANITY is in the curious quandary that if he should return to Washington to talk over his public business he might be arrested by the District Court. He has failed to fulfill his direction to supply alimony in his divorce suit, and is in contempt. That is a strange position for the Minister of a great Christian Church to be in. The foreign service in general, as well as Mr. CHRISTIANITY in particular, seems to be somewhat in contempt in the eyes of public opinion, owing to HAYES'S misdeeds of his appointing power.

The remarkable and unprecedented walking of the Lepper is good testimony to the theory that the pedestrian, unlike the poet, is not born but made. Hutton's first public appearance in his present profession was a pitiful failure. His brains, at that time, that he formed into a more ludicrous light, but the then lumbering and awkward Irishman has turned out a phenomenon. He has not only left far behind all that O'LEARY ever did, but all that anybody, even ROSSINI, has ever done. He is a man of brain power, with strong lines and much sagacity. Remarkable for concealing his thoughts, especially at this time, when they may become an important political factor, his future course can only be inferred by causes that usually operate on mankind.

It is therefore to be supposed that Judge Davis will act with the Democrats in organizing the Senate, and that he will support their candidates for office, if they are free from objection. Judging by his past course, he will not vote for any unworthy candidate by whatever name he may be called. He is a practical reformer, and does not believe in rotten politics.

Mr. Mahone is a progressive Democrat, bitterly opposed to everything with the name, the shape, or the breed of Bourbonism about it. He seeks to control the politics of Virginia, looking forward to command of the railroad system of that State, and to the control of the State in a man of brain power, with strong lines and much sagacity. Remarkable for concealing his thoughts, especially at this time, when they may become an important political factor, his future course can only be inferred by causes that usually operate on mankind.

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proper ties, and permanence in the tenure of office as long as the holder of it is capable, efficient, and honest." On the committee whose names are signed to this address, were ABRAHAM H. HERRICK, JOHN E. DAVENPORT, PETER B. OLNEY, and OSWALD B. FORTNEY. But perhaps the World thinks these gentlemen are Republicans?

One fund of \$100,000 raised to help Gen. GRANT is now said to be ready and awaiting his orders; but this, of course, can only relieve his more pressing daily necessities. Gen. LOCKMAN and other philanthropists in Congress will not doubt press the bill for giving him an annual pension on the army retired list all the same.

Mr. BLAINE quoted in the Senate on Thursday. Latta is quoted in the Senate nearly as often as it is used to be. This is a change for the better.

After "very spirited bidding," a pew in a Christian church of this city was knocked down for rent. Latta is quoted in the Senate nearly as often as it is used to be. This is a change for the better.

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WHO WILL CONTROL THE NEW SENATE?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The election of a Democrat in Tennessee has, in one sense, relieved another sense has announced it, as to the future control of the Senate. Assuming that a Republican will be chosen by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the Senate will stand, Democrats 37; Republicans 37, leaving Judge Davis and Gen. Mahone out of the count, as neither will go into Congress.

The Republicans have striven hard to get the organization of the Senate into their hands. Mr. Harrison, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Tennessee, went all the way to Mentor to consult Gen. Garfield in regard to arrangements for making a Senator. It may be assumed that he had authority to drive the best bargain for the second reading on Monday.

Mr. Maynard, the Postmaster-General, set up his pins soon after entering office, in the hope of capturing the Senate. He made appointments to consolidate Democrats supposed to be loosed in party fealty, and then went to Nashville to conduct his own campaign, just as the taking of the Senate might do. The *Times* and *Register* were sent to the accompaniment of trays of cigars, and a large number of cigars for the use of the members of the Senate. The Government is doing all it can to get the Senate into its hands.

What will Judge Davis and Mahone do, if they separate on the two sides, the Vice-President would have the casting vote, and thus would have the committees and elect the members of the Senate? Judge Davis was unexpectedly to himself, and without being a candidate at all, elected by a combination of Democrats and Republicans in organizing the Senate. The regular Republican candidate, Hoge, has no pledges of any kind, and he has voted in the Senate according to his own convictions, without reference to party.

Like thousands of old Whigs who joined the Republican organization, he acted with it until it was broken up, and then he went to the refuge elsewhere. He supported Gen. Hancock for President, though not professing to be a Democrat himself. He owes nothing to the Republicans and has no affiliation with them.

It is therefore to be supposed that Judge Davis will act with the Democrats in organizing the Senate, and that he will support their candidates for office, if they are free from objection. Judging by his past course, he will not vote for any unworthy candidate by whatever name he may be called. He is a practical reformer, and does not believe in rotten politics.

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THE CANADA-PACIFIC CONTRACT.

Pushing It Through Parliament to the Mouth of Jay Trump and Tim Whittles. OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—The House of Commons met at 10 o'clock this morning, when the last of the twenty-five amendments to the Canada Pacific Railway resolutions moved by the opposition was voted down by the Government party, and the bill confirming the contract made with the original syndicate of capitalists for which George Stephen and Duncan McPherson of Montreal, John R. Kennedy of New York, Richard Angus and James Hill of St. Paul, Morton, Rose & Co. of London, and Cohen, Kennerly & Co. of Paris are the members) was passed through the House by a vote of 110 to 54, and the last one this morning by 108 to 41. The bill will come up for the second reading on Monday. It is virtually adopted. The company requires 23,000,000 acres of land and 425,000,000 in money for the construction of the line, and the Government across the central portion of the continent. The Senate in the House last night, just before the taking of the vote, were very anxious. The *Times* and *Register* were sent to the accompaniment of trays of cigars, and a large number of cigars for the use of the members of the Senate. The Government is doing all it can to get the Senate into its hands.

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